(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2536.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1795.

ALTONA, *May* 4.

THE court of Copenhagen had ordered, as a cautionary ſtep, the formation of a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Holſtein. Some Daniſh light troops were already at Elmthorn, and in the environs, but the hopes given by the late treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Pruſſia, that the ſeat of war would be removed from the north of Germany, has deferred the execution of the cordon. The regiments of Holſtein are to remain, pro tem. in their quarters, and the corps of light infantry arrived at Elmthorn will continue there ſome time, ſimply to cover the country againſt marauders. The two allied governments, notwithſtanding, of Denmark and Sweden, are far from being lulled into a dangerous ſecurity. The furnaces of Sweden are in a ſtate of great activity, and cannon are caſt on an entire new model. The admiralty have entered into large contracts to proviſion the fleet. The combined fleets of Sweden and Denmark will be out early in the ſeaſon.

NUREMBERG, *May* 5.

The cabinet of Vienna can no longer conceal the anxiety occaſioned by the late concluſion of the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Pruſſia. The Imperial court apprehends, doubtleſs not without reaſon, that the ſeveral parts of the empire will ſucceſſively detach themſelves from the intereſts of the houſe of Auſtria. It cannot be denied that the Germanic conſtitution authoriſes the ſeveral ſtates, of which it is compoſed, to obſerve a neutrality or to conclude a ſeparate peace. The members of the empire are at preſent in a ſituation to exerciſe this important privilege, yet it is well known that during the diſcuſſion of the ſubject of war with France, they were deprived of the freedom of ſuffrage in the moſt illegal and ſcandalous manner. The treatment of the circle of Bavaria, particularly, is well known. The following tyrannical maxim was eſtabliſhed: "thoſe who are not for us are againſt us." The diet was ſurrounded by troops, and the principal ſtates of the empire threatened with invaſion in caſe of refuſal to acquieſce in the meaſures propoſed; but the war being a meaſure of compulſion, the ſtates would ſtill be juſtifiable in concluding individually a ſeparate peace, ſhould the conſtitution even forbid the meaſure. In vain may Auſtria object, and cite the circumſtances of the princes diſpoſſeſſed. No one can be ignorant, that at the time France offered, and ſeveral ſtates agreed, to accept indemnity. At all events, whatever may be the policy of the court of Vienna, with reſpect to its co-eſtates, or whatever its ſyſtem, the members of the empire are not held accountable, and may ſeverally make their ſeveral arrangements, after obtaining (if they think proper) the ceremonial of notifying the head of the empire.

The general diſpoſition of Germany, however, it ſeems, even including Auſtria, is pacific.

BERLIN, *May* 10.

The city of Berlin preſents a moſt ſtriking ſpectacle, viewing the ſtate of inquiſition which reigned here before the peace. The people here now ſing the Marſeillois hymn, and dance the Carmagnole, as in one of the cities of France. The greateſt freedom is diſcovered in all their propoſitions and in all their writings. In ſhort, the French and the Pruſſians, live as a nation of brothers. The pride of the counter-revolutioniſts covers their chagrin, and not knowing where to retire, they are obliged to aſſume the language and the livery of republicans, to ſoften the rigour of the laws which puniſh them with exile.

CAEN, (14 Prairial) *June* 2.

[Extract of a private letter.]

An extraordinary courier informs us, that our troops attacked the Chouans near Orai, ſtormed their camp, and killed 1,100 men.

A man of the name of Oiſi d'Olenſon, an ex-noble, and ſeveral other perſons, who were recruiting for the Chouans, have been ſtopped near our commune, one of them had a ſeal with three fleurs-de-lys upon it, and the following words—Hierarchie des Bourbons. We are now in purſuit of one of the chiefs.

PARIS, *June* 10.

Nothing is a better proof of the abſurdity of the reports, circulated in Paris, of the pretended plots, which are to be carried into execution on the 25th of Prairial (June 13) that the contradiction that exiſts in the accounts given by the different perſons, who ſpeak upon the ſubject. According to ſome the convulſion is to be the work of the Chouans, who have, ſay they, many partiſans in Paris. Some affirm, that the rallying ſignal is to be the cape of a particular colour. Others aſſert, that attempts have been made to corrupt the troops at Paris, but that the ſoldiers have rejected, with diſdain, the perfidious offers of the anarchiſts.

Of all the tales invented for a long time this is aſſuredly the moſt abſurd, ſo great is the tranquillity that exiſts at this moment in Paris. Beſides, as the committees of government are warned of the danger, if there is any, they will be able to adopt the neceſſary meaſures againſt the diſaffected, if they ſhall dare to ſhew themſelves. The committees will alſo be upon their guard againſt ſome agents of the police, who, with a view of making themſelves of conſequence, may imagine dangers for the purpoſe of obtaining the reputation of having diſconcerted one of theſe thouſand and one conſpiracies which have been projected againſt us.

A danger much more real than this is the enormous increaſe in the price of merchandiſe within theſe few days, and the augmentation of the value of gold and ſilver. The day before yeſterday the Louis ſold for 570 and 580 livres in aſſignats.

Raffet has been appointed commandant of the national guard of Paris, which is to be organiſed with the greateſt ſpeed.

LONDON, *June* 16.

Letter from the king of Pruſſia, to colonel Tſchirſky, commandant at Weſel.

"My dear col. Tſchirſky,

"I thank you for the congratulations contained in your letter of the 16th inſt. on the ſubject of the peace concluded with France; and ſo much the more as you have already, to my great ſatisfaction, given proofs of your ſentiments by your conſtant attention to eaſe theſe countries as far as poſſible of the burthen of the war. It will always afford me real pleaſure to give you more proofs of my gratitude and good will; and to convince you of it, I ſend you in the mean time my order of merit, which you have deſerved, not only by your wiſe precautions for the defence of the fortreſs, but by your conduct in general during the troubles which have agitated the countries under your command. With reſpect to the meaſures you have taken for making the fruits of the peace more grateful to the inhabitants, know that I approve of them in all their extent. I expect further information on the effects of them; and am your affectionate king.

F. W."

Potſdam, May 24, 1795.

LIVERPOOL, *June* 15.

The operation of the hair powder tax has had this good effect already—it has reſcued beauty, in many inſtances, from a faſhion which deprived it of half its charms; ſhining locks were ever reckoned beautiful, but powder, like paint upon the face, levelled all diſtinction of age and complexion.

The number of certificates taken out in this town, are 2840: Mancheſter, near 2000; Birmingham, 1074: Bath and Briſtol, 3000.

A ſingular inſtance of muſcular ſtrength occurred at Gainſbro' laſt week. A private in the troop of Windſor Foreſters now in that place, to ſhew his amazing agility, graſped an anchor, which weighs about 19 cwt. and removed it ſix inches from the place it before laid in.

A curious trial lately came on in the court of king's bench, between a running duſtman and a thieving duſtman, for the recovery of a baſket of duſt artfully purloined from the former by the latter. The counſel for the plaintiff indulged his pleaſantry on the occaſion for a conſiderable time, till on getting up to endeavour to miſlead a duſtman who was evidence for the defendant, he received the following genuine St. Giles's retort:—"Blaſt your eyes! hold your fooliſh jaw, don't you ſee as how I am talking to the gemman there!" pointing to the chief juſtice.

A hair dreſſer, laſt week, at Nantwich, after dreſſing a gentleman, in an apartment above ſtairs, in his precipitancy to go down, accidentally fell, and diſlocating his neck, died upon the ſpot. One of the jurors ſummoned to inquire into the cauſe of the poor man's death, meeting with ſome difficulty in finding the place where the body lay, at laſt very vociferouſly, bawled out, in the ſtreet, "where does the man live that broke his neck?"——N. B. The inquirer is not an Iriſhman!

ST. PIERRE's, *(Martinique) June* 27.

Yeſterday colonel Drummond arrived here with the reſt of the priſoners who made their eſcape from Point-a-Petre, from them we have obtained the following particulars:

For ſome weeks previous to their eſcape a plan had been concerted by a certain number to run away with a large canoe which ſome times came on board the priſon ſhips for ſick, and with different people who might have buſineſs on board; five or ſix times the attempt was fruſtrated by the defection of ſome of the party. But on the 15th inſtant, a Mr. Campbell came on board in the ſaid canoe, and while he was below ſpeaking to general Graham, captain Walker jumped in, and called out, LIBERTY, (which was a ſign agreed upon ſome time before,) the reſt of the party immediately followed, and as ſoon as poſſible got on the oars, three of the negroes belonging to the canoe were thrown overboard, and two were kept. The guard on board were ſoon alarmed, and got under arms, but had no ammunition, ſeveral muſkets were fired from the different ſhips, but did no harm, two of the ſhips boats, who occaſionally fired upon them, and three canoes, were in chaſe as ſoon as poſſible, and two cannon were fired from one of the ſhips as they paſſed Hog Iſland, one battery they were obliged to paſs within fifty yards and the ſenteries called to them to come on ſhore, but liberty or death being their intention, they truſted all to their ſuperiority in rowing and the aſſiſtance of the Supreme Being; from the batteries not firing, it was ſuppoſed their ſituation was the ſame as with the guard on board, which was the want of ammunition; one of the canoes in chace fortunately got a ground which detained her ſome time, when clear of the iſland they got a ſail ſet which was ſoon found advantageous, as then the purſuers began to fall aſtern; the chace was continued until dark, how long after it is uncertain, as both parties loſt ſight of each other, however the oars were continued with the utmoſt exertion, and at midnight they were under the batteries at the Saints, a little after they landed under Fort George, and were conducted up to the garriſon, where they received the kindeſt attention and civility from the officers after their fortunate eſcape. The next morning they went on board the Ramilies, where Britiſh generoſity was again repeated by Sir Richard Bickerton, and his officers. Of them and the garriſon they ſpeak with the higheſt gratitude.

They left Point-a-Petre on the 15th, about half paſt five in the afternoon, where were about 7 or 800 Britiſh priſoners in as great diſtreſs as is poſſible for men to be, their day's allowance being 5 ounces of bad ſalt beef, 8 ounces of bread made moſtly of rotton corn meal. There were about 50 Britiſh officers and a number of merchants belonging to the different iſlands, without money, almoſt naked, the inſults and ill-treatment they hourly receive is beyond the conception of an Engliſhman, or any that have the leaſt impreſſion of humanity.

BASSETERRE, *(St. Kitt's,) June* 9.

Copy of the log book, taken on board his majeſty's ſloop Thorn, R. W. Otway, Eſq; commander.

May 25, 1795,—Lat. 18, 52, N. Long. 65, 30, W.

At 5 A. M. ſaw a ſail in the W. N. W, made ſail and gave chaſe, at meridian the chaſe gained upon us, ſtarted a quantity of water and the wedges out of her lower maſts, perceiving the chaſe to be a French cruiſing ſhip, at 11 P. M. came within gun ſhot of her, at a quarter paſt, came to cloſe action, yard arm and yard arm; after a very ſmart firing, and ſeveral times falling on board each other, at a quarter before twelve the enemy ſtruck, ſhe having 10 men killed and 20 wounded; hoiſted out the boat and ſhifted the priſoners.—She proved to be the Courier Nationale, a cruiſer, commanded by citizen Barre. On examining our damages, found five men wounded, ſails and rigging very much cut, the main-maſt wounded with ſeveral ſhot through the hull and quarters.

The Thorn left this iſland with the homeward bound fleet on the 21ſt ult. and parted with them all well on the evening of the 24th. The next morning ſhe got ſight of the French ſhip, which ſhe did not overtake till eleven at night, when the action commenced, and continued with great gallantry on both ſides, for near three quarters of an hour, when the French ſubmitted to ſuperior bravery. The Thorn mounts 16 ſix pounders, and the Courier Nationale 14 nine and ſixes—the difference of two guns in favour of the Thorn, was counterbalanced by the ſuperior weight of metal of the enemy, which was a much heavier ſhip.—The prize was ſent to Antigua, and the Thorn arrived here on Saturday laſt.

July 14. His excellency general Leigh, is now at Antigua, and expected here in a few days.

Upwards of 5000 troops are ſaid to have arrived in the laſt fleet; a further reinforcement of 12 regiments have received orders to embark for the Weſt-Indies, and may be ſhortly expected.

The 21ſt regiment of foot is to be ſtationed in this iſland.

His majeſty's ſhip Woolwich, ſent in a brig yeſterday, under Swediſh colours.

Extract of a letter from Dominica.

"On the evening of the 4th of June, news came to town of the enemy having landed at Laſova, which alarmed the inhabitants very much, particularly ſo as there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe a number of the French inhabitants would join them.

"Two detachments of the St. George's militia were immediately diſpatched, with orders to proceed in different routs, until they met the enemy, or formed

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid courts, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch act on may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind; a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.